5. Shri Ravi Nair, South Asian Human Rights Documentation Centre.
6. Dr. Y. P. Chhibbar, People's Union Liberties.
7. Mrs. Meera Shiva, Voluntary Association of India.
8. Shri Ashok Rawat, Helpage India.
9. Ms. Federica Donati, UNICEF.

(b) The Group has been set up with a view to utilize their knowledge of NGO's and expertise in the area of human rights for assisting the Commission.

(c) One of the objective of setting up the Core Group is to identify the NGOs with good track records engaged in the field of human rights and to build up a data base of such NGOs.

(d) The Group has started functioning only recently. It is too early at this stage to make any assessment of the outcomes.

Capacity of female prison cell in Tihar Jail

2520. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the capacity of female prison cell in Tihar Jail, Delhi alongwith the number of female prisoners therein at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that majority of female detenues are under-trials who languish in jail for offences for which sentences would have been far less had they been convicted and what is the number of such detenues; and

(c) what is the number of Special Courts held in Tihar Jail during the last 2 years for expeditious disposal of cases of women under trials and how many of them have since been released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) 500 Women Prisoners were lodged in the women jail i.e., Central Jail No. 6A, Tihar as on 6th December, 2001 as against its capacity of 400 prisoners.

(b) Though majority of female detenues are undert rials, none of them have served sentences for a period which is more than the term they are liable to serve, if convicted.

(c) 17 Special Courts have been organised for the prisoners including Women Prisoners since the first such Court was organised on 13th May, 2000 in the Tihar Court Complex. 11 female prisoners have been released by the Special Courts so far.

High focus areas for implementation of various programmes in Andhra Pradesh

2521. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources have identified high focus areas including tribal and backward areas in Andhra Pradesh for implementation of its various programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; district-wise; and

(c) the present status of various programmes under implementation in these areas particularly in tribal and backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry has broadly identified a limited number of "Hi-focus" areas for intensive and concentrated deployment for decentralized renewable energy systems. The Hi-focus areas include North-Eastern States and Sikkim; Andaman and Nicober Islands; Lakshadweep Islands; Jammu and Kashmir; Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh (now Uttaranchal); Chhota Nagpur Region in Bihar (now Jharkhand); Sundarban and Sagar Island region in West Bengal; KBK Region in Orissa; Jaisalmer and Banner Districts in Rajasthan and Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh (now Chhattisgarh). No area in Andhra Pradesh has been identified as "High-focus" area.

(c) The Ministry is implementing wide ranging programmes such as biogas, improved chulhas, integrated rural energy programme, energy parks, solar photovoltaics, solar cooker, small hydro power, wind